FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1893.

Congress and the Treaty.

The first objections raised against annexing Hawaii having rapidly disappeared, a new class of propositions has now been conjured up.

It is already made clear that there need be no trouble about the Chinese in the islands, or the sugar bounty, or the provision for the royal family, or the temporary form of local government. Minister STE-VENS, who, with judicious boldness, declared the American protectorate over Hawaii, has also shown that the desire for annexation is growing among the foreign residents, including the Portuguese, most of the Germans, and many of the British.

With the pathway thus smoothed, a cry has been started against the present manner of conducting the business, and some members of the House seem to think that Hawaii ought to be acquired by a joint act of Congress, and not by treaty.

Ninety years ago a similar objection was raised against the method of annexing Louisiana; but it was set aside as unwise and unwarranted. Mr. JEFFERSON himself had taken the initiative in that matter. He despatched two envoys to Paris to treat with BONAPARTE, and meanwhile set forth, in correspondence with Du Pont DE NEMOURS, the need that the United States felt of controlling the river outlet of trans-Appalachian products.

The treaty was made; and then objections arose to the supposed stretching of the President's powers beyond their conatitutional limits. Mr. JEFFERSON appreciated the ground of this criticism, but held that he had acted, not in opposition to the tions, on a subject not mentioned in that instrument, namely, the incorporation of foreign territory into the Union. Hence he favored "an appeal to the nation for an additional article to the Constitution," approving and confirming what had drawn that the Constitution was not adequate for all purposes, and could be subject to a loose and dangerous construction. But he did not question the imperative necessity of sanctioning the purchase, as his letter to Breckenridge showed:

"The treaty must of course be laid before both duty to their country in ratifying and paying for it, so as to secure a good which would otherwise, probably, e never again in their power. But we shall not be dis strongly marking out its lines. I hope yourself, and all the Western members, will make a sacred point of being at the first day of the meeting of Congress, for

As the treaty provided for the exchange of FERSON called Congress together, and in his message informed the Representatives that so soon as the Senate should have sanctioned the treaty, it "would without delay be communicated to them for the exercise of their functions." The treaty was ratified in the Senate on the 20th of October by 24 votes against 7. just in time to prevent its becoming void through the expiration of the six months. Two days later it was officially communicated to the House, in order that provision might be made for carrying out its stipulations. A spirited debate arose in the House upon the resolution for this latter purpose, the opposition directing its fire largely on the question of constitutionality and the treaty-making power. The resolution was passed by a vote of 90 against 25; and after this strong sanction of both branches of Congress, the Act Indemnity or amendment to the Constitution which Mr. JEFFERSON had contemplated, was neither attempted nor believed to be required. It had been maintained and established during the debate that, although not specifically mentioned in the Constitution, the right to acquire nation, and that acquisition by purchase was properly the subject of a treaty, while

It seems strange, ninety years after this famous precedent, to find members of Congress suggesting that an acquisition of territory should be accomplished only by a joint act of the two Houses. Florida was acquired by treaty, and although it is true that Congress, in the case of Texas, took a certain initiative by leaving to President TYLER the option to secure the annexation by formal treaty or by virtue of its own joint resolution, and the latter form was actually adopted, yet no doubt was thereby created as to the validity of annexations arranged for in the first instance by executive treaty. The proceedings in the case of Hawaii certainly conform with sufficient closeness to the precedent of 1803.

But in the present case the question of jurisdiction over the subject is peculiarly out of place. Congress has been in session ever since the overthrow of the monarchy in Hawaii, and had not the House obviously possessed confidence in the customary way of dealing with such subjects it could long ago have made known by resolution its wishes for or against the proposed annexation. But it has no doubt felt that the making of such a compact with a foreign Government is essentially a diplomatic act, falling to the duty of the President and the Cabinet, since envoys from a foreign country cannot parley with a legislative committee.

There need be but little objection to the substance of the negotiations, whose results are now shown in the published text of the treaty before the Senate. There need be none whatever to the form.

## Honest Pensions.

At the twenty-sixth annual encampment of the Massachusetts Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, this resolu-

tion was passed: "The men who served in the Union army during the war of the rebellion regret and resent the attacks tha are being made upon the pension system of the United States. White we believe that no man should receive Government aid who is not justly entitled thereto under the law, and would work as earnestly as any in expuning from the pension roll any name wrongfully ap-pearing thereon, we, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, deprecate as unjust and unworthy any attempt, by whomseever made, to discredit every soldier who receives a pension or who is an applicant therefor; we regard the United States pension roll as a roll of home, and feel that a rich and prospersus nation should not only defend its defenders from actual want. but from imputations, expressed or implied, mad

This is praiseworthy in intention, doubt less, but it is a little wide of the mark Nobody is trying to discredit every pensioner or applicant for a pension. There is an impression, which may or may not be justified by the facts, that there are names upon the pension rolls which ought not to be there, names of pensioners who have obpensions fraudulently. The publi-

or not that impression is true. In justice to the honor of the pensioned veterans, the rolls should be inspected searchingly, and any names wrongfully appearing should be expunged. This the G. A. R. of Massachusetts and of the rest of the country is willing to help in doing.

The disabled pensioned soldiers deserve

their pensions, but how about the pensioners who are not disabled, who are perfectly able to support themselves? Why should a wealthy man like Gen. WILLIAM F. DRAPER of Hopedale, to take a Massachusetts instance, be allowed to receive a pension? Why should not the pension laws be so changed as that nobody shall receive a pension unless in actual need of it for support? A rich and prosperous nation is bound to defend its defenders from actual want, but it is not bound to make a present to men who are able to take care of themselves. For years Congress and the Pension Bureau have acted upon the theory that the more pensions the merrier. The pension agents have raked the country as with a fine-tooth comb to find veterans and widows of veterans, and to ask them to come up and be pensioned. Neither the Republicans nor the Democrats have had the courage to oppose extravagant pension legislation or lax administration the further we get away from the war, the greater the pension bill. With that bill now amounting to \$160,000,000 a year, and climbing up every year with enormous strides, the careful examination of pensions and the cutting off of fraudulent or unnecessary pensions has become a financial necessity. So much for the financial side. For the sentimental side, the sure way to defend the patriotism and honor of pensioned disabled soldiers is to keep off the pension rolls the names of soldiers not disabled in the service and not in need of a pension. No veteran soldier should receive a pension unless he

### Judge Gresham Again.

both deserves and needs it.

As was to be expected, the Post-Express takes a fresh and original view of the political transaction which puts Judge GRESHAM first on the list of President CLEVELAND'S Cabinet assistants. We copy it as a grateful departure from the commonplace flapdoodle which is served up so freely in that numerous series of newspapers, which worship by nature at the

"How strong the Democratic protest will be against making a man who does not profess to be a Democratic Secretary of State, we cannot say. The party has great facility in submitting to authority. The politicians are grumbling, but their grumbling is regarded with gen gramoling, out their gramoling is peared with general contempt simply because they never have shown the courage to do more than gramble. The only story of any significance that comes to us is the rumor that Mr. Cantista is very much disposted, and has said that if he had not already resigned his seat in the Senate to take the position of Secretary of the Treasury, he would efuse to go into the CLEVELAND Cabinet. On the whole It will be much more popular even with Democrate han the appointment of any of the professional Mus sumps, and it will probably enable the President elect o avoid the necessity of giving one of those gentle-nen a place in the Cabinet. Moreover, Judge GRESHAN

s a man strongly committed in favor of a third term Mr. CLEVELAND has acted, as usual, with a view to self-interest; but Judge Gazznaw appears in a new rôle. He deserts in defeat a party which he followed for more than thirty years in success. He has had at the hands of that party several of the highest offices in its gift and the hope of the highest office of all. He re-ceives immediately after desertion a Cabinet post under a Democratic President; and though the office may not be the price of the desertion, it will always look like that. Judge GRESHAM has a splendid reputation There is no civil crisis at hand to justify such conduct The risk that Judge Guzsuaw takes is very great charged with ingratitude and treason. We can see no way for him out of the false position which he assumes except with less of honor. As one of Judge Gursuan's

We are rather surprised at the remark of our Rochester contemporary concerning slavishness and independence. There is, we think, no proper opportunity for either accusation in the case of a member of President's Cabinet, and, least of all, when territory was incident to every sovereign Mr. CLEVELAND is the President. The Secretary of State, like every other Secretary. is simply and only a subordinate officer. the President is empowered by and with He must obey the orders of the President, or he must resign his commission. In obeyring there is no subserviency which can justly be called slavishness. When he takes he will execute faithfully and to the last lota every order of his official chief.

This is true of every President who has been fit to give an order at all, and of every Secretary who has merited the confidence of his superior; and it is well understood that of all the Presidents of the last twentyfive years not one has been more positively and imperatively the master of his own house than President CLEVELAND.

Judge Gresham may have been unwise in taking this new office, but scarcely for the reasons given by the Post-Express. That it removes him permanently from the category of statesmen who may become President, may be taken as proved by the experience of half a century; but that is perhaps a conclusion to which he had reconciled himself some time before he accepted Mr. CLEVE-LAND's invitation.

## Marriage and Divorce.

We have received an advance copy of the report of the National Divorce Reform League for last year. This association has its headquarters at Boston, and all its officers are New England men, with the single exception of President SETH Low of Columbia College. Its immediate mission is to secure uniform marriage and divorce legislation by the States, with the ultimate purpose, if that shall prove ineffectual, of getting the Federal Constitution amended so as to give power to Congress to regulate

the matter for the whole Union. A proposed constitutional amendment to that effect was adversely reported upon by a decided majority of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, on the sound ground that it was in violation of the essential principles of our Federal system, and the Divorce Reform League disavows responsibility for its introduction as premature. The Boston plan is to test first the possibilities of uniform State legislation before attempting such a perversion. Already eight States have appointed commissions on this uniformity of legislation: Delaware, Georgia, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. The Governors of California, Connecticut, Kentucky, and North Carolina have favored the project officially.

The first meeting of the commissioners appointed was held at Saratoga last August, but nothing was done, except to make certain commendations, which are by no means satisfactory to the Boston divorce reformers. In brief, these are that all marriages, whether ceremonious or the so-called common law marriages, shall not be valid unless ovidenced by a writing, signed by the parties and attested by witnesses, and filed in the appropriate public office; that the age sation of the lists would determine whother of consent to marriage be made is in the mais . If then, there is any blame attaching to nown through the ages.

and 18 in the female; that domicile in the State either by the plaintiff or the defendant in a divorce suit, shall be required at the time the cause of action arose or at the beginning of the proceeding, unless the de-fendant shall have been served with process personally in the State, shall have appeared voluntarily in the proceeding, or the parties have lived together conjugally therein; that the person with whom adultery is charged shall be made a co-respondent, and if practicable, served personally with the libel; that both parties to a marriage dissolved shall be at liberty to marry again. It will be seen that these recommenda-

tions do not touch the causes of divorce, which are really the main concern of the New England reformers. They are not inconsistent with the most latitudinarian of the State divorce laws, except it be as to the matter of domicile and personal service. Moreover, remarriage is allowed without restriction, though that strikes at the very heart of the proposed reform. which is to prevent the obtaining of divorces simply for the purpose of marrying again; and, as the present legislation is, nearly all the States impose various restrictions on such remarriage.

The Commissioners say in their repor that there is "a gratifying degree of unaof the pension laws. The result is that nimity" among them that something ought to be done toward uniformity, but a great variety of sentiment as to what should be done. Apparently they have been able to come together so far only by compromising on the freest divorce, though, as we understand it, the Boston league wants the New York law making adultery the sole cause for dissolving a marriage to be the uniform model.

Such a result might reasonably have been expected. The majority sentiment of this country, as expressed in State legislation, is in favor of opening the doors to divorce much wider than the New York law permits. Hence, if the Boston divorce reformers accomplish anything with their hobby, they are more likely to help along free divorce than to make more difficult the dissolution of marriages.

### When Will Coal Give Out?

One of the greatest authorities on coal. Herr Nasse, the official mining expert of Prussia, has just published the result of his long investigations as to the probable duration of the coal strata of the world. He believes that the next five or six centuries will exhaust the coal of Europe; that the supply of Austria-Hungary, France, and Belgium will be the first to give out; that the coal mines of Great Britain will be exhausted next, and finally those of Germany Herr Nasse does not believe the American product will outlast that of Europe.

There are, however, sources of supply which do not enter into these calculations, and may eke out the world's coal resources for some centuries longer. Coal is found in many of the newer parts of the world. Recent discoveries encourage the belief that other finds of importance may be made as exploration goes on.

It is only within the past few mouths that we have heard, upon good authority, that along the northern bank of the Zambesi River, about three hundred miles from its mouth, are some thousands of square miles of bituminous coal lands. The coal is said to be of excellent quality and well adapted for the furnaces of ocean steamers. It is only four years since it was discovered that in the Chinde branch of the Zambesi delta. ocean and river vessels may meet; and Mr. RANKIN says that the product of the new found coal fields may very cheaply be placed in the holds of ocean steamers.

We know just enough about the coal fields of the middle and upper Yangtse Valley, in China, to be able to assert with confidence that they are among the greatest in the world. It has been asserted that the Yangtse-Kiang coal fields can supply the entire needs of the world for many generations. Thus far this great source of wealth has availed even China very little; the native methods of mining are very rude.

The coal resources of our own continent are still very imperfectly understood. Not many years ago it was thought that the long, cold winters and the almost total lack of timber for fuel were an unsurmountable obstacle in the way of colonizing the Canadian Northwest. Then came the discoveries of coal in southwestern Alberta, British Columbia, and along the northern branch of the Saskatchewan River. The the oath of office, he swears, in effect, that fuel question was solved. Canada has coal for her own use and for export. The known area of her coal lands, still almost untouched, is half as great as ours, and it is reasonably certain that coal will be found in the Peace River region, where petroleum

will be among the products of the future. There are many thousands of acres of coal in Alaska, and coal mining will soon be an important industry of that Territory. The Alaska Coal Company, which is about to begin mining on a large scale, says it can make a good profit by selling the product in San Francisco at \$3.50 to \$4 a ton. The company's property is in Cook's Inlet, and the coal, semi-bituminous in character, lies in veins of six to eight feet in thickness.

It is a good deal more likely that, in the progress of knowledge, a desirable substitute for coal as a heat producer may be discovered, than that the world will be panic stricken on account of the exhaustion of its coal supply; besides, we may draw for coal upon regions still little known, for centuries after our present sources of supply give out.

# The Democratic Majority Must Rule.

Harper's Weekly is very anxious to " break down" Tammany Hall, and as it declares that that Democratic organization, the only Democratic organization in New York, is supported by only a minority of the citizens, the job would seem to be very easy

of accomplishment. Our Franklin square friend, however, says that really it is not easy to smash the organized Democracy of New York: and why? Because, as the last election showed, two-thirds of the voters support the Tammany Hall or the regular Democratic ticket? No: but because the Republican party, which casts the other third of the vote, stands in the way!

We confess that we are unable to under stand that sort of arithmetic. How can Tammany Hall be in the minerity when last November the whole Democracy, or two-thirds of the citizens, voted for its regularly nominated Democratic candidates? How can the Republican party stand in the way of the smashing when it is the only political organization engaged in the hopeless attempt of one-third to beat twothirds at the polls?

Being in that strait, the Republicans have tried repeatedly to gather strength sufficient for the smashing by fusing with Mugwumps and disgruntled Democrats; but each time they have been driven back discomfited. They seem to have held their own vote pretty weil in the fusion, but the number of Democrats willing to desert their party by voting with them has not been enough to make up for their comparatively small losses on account of it.

any party because Tammany Hall is not smashed, it lies at the doors of the Demo-crats alone. No share in it belongs to the ceble Republican minority, which goes up to the polls only to be beaten every time. Rather the Republicans deserve compassion, and they merit the respect of their vic-

THE SUN, REIDAY, PERSONALLY, 13, 1893.

torious opponents for their party fidelity under sure and discouraging defeat. The Mugwump suffering is not caused by the Republicans. It is due to the fidelity of the Democrats, to their political principles and convictions. The Democrats will not vote for Republicans, even if the great body of Republicans are willing to vote for Demograts on a fusion ticket with the desperate purpose of getting some of their own party into municipal offices. Democrats are not made that way. When the power is theirs absolutely, they are not self-sacrificing enough to share it with their political enemies. They prefer to enjoy the fun of beating them. Their Democracy is not intermittent. It lasts all the time and under all circumstances. Home rule, too, is a cardinal principle with the Democracy, and in accordance with it they insist on ruling wherever they have the majority.

Tammany Hall's strength is due to its position as the representative of the dominant Democratte people of New York; and hence, to smash it the Democratic party of New York must be smashed. That is a big job. If the Mugwumps really want to take a hand in it, there is no other battering ram for them to use than the Republican party, bruised and broken as it is.

The Government of New York must be either Democratic or Republican; and that it will continue to be Democratic, without any chance of change, is shown by the increasing majorities with which the citizens declare their allegiance to the principles of that party. .

#### No Shuffling! No Humbug!

Our esteemed contemporary, the Wine and Spirit Gazette, asks whether we believe in the honesty of the Democratic declaration that "the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only." We answer that we believe in the honesty of this declaration.

We believe that the majority of the peo ple voted for it, and, so far as we are concerned, we carnestly desire and intend that the experiment of free trade shall be thoroughly, faithfully, and persistently made in accordance therewith.

There may be a few members of the Democratic party who do not share in our conviction respecting this subject, and who mean to evade and falsify the solemn and unequivocal declaration of the party; and we hold it to be the duty of all journals that mean to deal frankly and uprightly by the people, to expose and denounce such tergiversation and evasion.

Now they add to the mystification by affirming that his original, sure-enough name WAS MIKE HORE SMITH.

When President HARRISON goes out of office a fortnight hence he will easily find occupation, and can make a choice between several industries that are agreeable and profitable. He has been offered a good place in Stanford University, California, as President or professor; he has been asked to write for several of the New York magazines; he has been urged by his former law partner in Indiana to renew the old partnership, and it was reported a while since that he had been offered the editorship of a daily paper of the Republi-

We should suppose that the California offer must look tempting: we cannot conceive that he would find magazine jobbery lucrative; the practice of law has its attractions, and he knows of an ex-President who has grown rich it within the past four years; the editorship of a daily paper would certainly be very hard work for him. Yet he might enjoy experiences as an editor that he could not obtain as a college professor or a magazine casayist or a lawyer. He could print his opinions daily upon public quertions, upon the ordinary incidents of politics, upon official personages. upon the rival parties and their policies, and upon all the events of the times. It is a trying life, that of a responsible editor, who, however, may be able to render valuable service to his fellow men, and to do much good in the world. If it be Gen. HARRISON'S pleasure to assume the duty of editing a daily paper in Indianapolis, Chicago, or elsewhere, we shall wish him success in his efforts, so far as they may be deserving of success.

The amusing discussions now going on as to HOAX SMITH, recall an incident connected with the first Cabinet of Gen. GRANT. At that time the Mayor of Warren, a town in northeastern Ohio, was one Dawson, a bustling, sputtering little man, and withal a firm liepublican. The make-up of the new Cabinet had been, for some time, a matter of speculation and solicitude. On the day of its announcement, Dawson, walking along the street came to a bulletin board bearing the desired information. He read with satisfaction the names of the new Secretaries until he reached Bonie, when he hesitated, and with evident mental earnestness exclaimed, " Bo-RIE! BORIE! Who in H --- is BORIE?"

THE SUN usually has something to say, and says it well, on subjects of current uncress. It is hoped that its valuable inhence will some be excrete against the threatened invasion of hoop skirts. Hesitation in the shadow of an impending disaster often means ruin. Rocheer Democrat and Chronick.

Who has threatened to invade them? And who but the peeping Springfield Republican says that they are impending? Be accurate, man!

A profoundly learned professor in a Kentucky college, says the Courier-Journal, believes that the coming universal language will be "a gibberish on the order of the Chinook. Some time ago The Sun expressed the opinion that Chinook stood a better chance than Volapuk of becoming the universal tongue; and we are pleased to note that this opinion, after several years' trial of Volapuk, is held by the erudite Kentucky philologist.

We are pleased to see that many of the influential Brooklynites are beginning to give evidence that they are interested in the establishment of the Greater New York. The Prooklynites have remained in a passive state for a long while; it is time for them to let us know whether they desire that Brooklyn shall become the better part of the great city. The Consolidation League must demonstrate its earnestness before the State Legislature and

by its works in Brooklyn. We do not desire to drag Brooklyn into New York: it is for Brooklyn to determine whether it shall enjoy the benefits of civic union with New York, the greatest, richest, proudest, and friendliest of American towns.

There seems to be some mistake about the appointment of the Hon. HOAX SMITH of Georgia to be Secretary of the Interior. He ought to be Secretary of Agriculture. The department is a humbug, and Hoax at the head of it would be the right man in the right place.

After Mr. GLADSTONE has brought about settlement of the case of Ireland satisfactory to the Irish people, we may call his attention to the case of Canada. If, before his career is ended, he shall be able to help toward relieving the Canadians from the British yoke, so that they can enjoy the freedom of American citizenship, great will be his reHIGHER, MORE GENEROUS POLITICS.

Another Regenerated Democrat who Esple the Dawn of the New Era. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter f "A Regenerated Democrat" in to-day's Sun strikes the keynote for all those Demo erats who have ceased to live in the past, and who seek in the present and the future the prosperity and glory of our common country. and the consequent honor and welfare of the Democratic party. It is a lofty and a pairlotic letter. It is, indeed, time for narrow-minded and selfish partisanship to give way to broad-

minded statesmenship.
As a Demperat imbued with the doctrines of Jackson and Tilden, holding with the forme that "to the victors belong the spoils." and believing with the latter in the fundamental principles of the Democratic party. I have yet come to recognize that there is a new era opening before our country, an era in which old prejudices and old ideas must give way to new plans and policies adapted to our times, and in which the young man must play an all important rôle. Ever fertile in his ideas and resources, the young American of to-day turns his back upon the past, and with expectant vision, looks to the future for fresh discoveries with which to en-bance the greatness of his country. It is eminently fitting that THE SUN, so essentially an American newspaper, should point the way in that direction.

Sectional issues are blotted out to-day as they never have been before. With an ex-Con-federate placed on the Supreme Court beach by a Republican President, with all the questions growing out of the war forever settled. what is there left to hold men to their respective parties, unless those parties offer something for the future that promises to benefit the country? The Democratic party has faith in its principles and the promises it has made to the people, which promises if proposes to redeem. In opening its ranks to the distinguished Generals on the other side. who have in the past been opposed to it, but who now embrace its principles, it shows an enlightened patriotism and statesmanship as different from the narrow-minded bourbonism of slavery days as daylight from darkness. Let us hold up the hands of those who would guide us to loftier heights, and unite in a common effort for the "honor, welfare, and

prosperity of our country." A DEMOCRAT OF TO-DAT. NEW YORK, Feb. 15,

THE DEMOCRATS AND JUDGE GRESHAM Not Entirely Pleased with Mr. Cleveland's

Implied Estimate of Their Party. From the New Orleans Times Democrat. To place so pronounced a Republican at he head of a Democratic Cabinet would mar its usefulness, and would be an insult to the Democrats of the country. It would be a practical declaration that he can find no man n the party worthy of this high position, no Democrat whom he wishes to consult as his chief adviser, and that he is compelled to go

outside of the party to find the proper man.

The chief officer of a Democratic Administration should not be a Republican. By the new Presidential Succession law the Secretary of State is the first in the line of successio after the Vice-President, and should be of the same party. If Mr. Cleveland desires to show his appreciation of Judge Gresham, and to recognize the obligations be is under to the Mugwump Republicans, he can easily do so by giving that gentleman a high office. We should take no complaint if he appointed Judge

Mugwamp Republicans, he can easily do so by giving that gentleman a high office. We should make no complaint if he appointed Judge Gresham to the Supreme Court, as President Harrison has appointed Judge Jackson, or gave him some other important office, but if he gives him the highest places, and thus delated that position, he will nesult the cutter to hold that position, he will nesult the cutter to hold that position, he will nesult the cutter to hold be guilty of so great an injustice to the Democracy and so colossul a folly as to place and hims administration, ead of his Cabinet and his Administration, ead of his Cabinet and his Administration, ead of his Cabinet and his Administration, ead of his Cabinet the Market of the Comparate party, even if we must anchor them with the highest distinctions within the the Democratic party does not afford material enough to furnish Mr. Cleveland with a cabinet. Still, that is not Mr. Cleveland with a cabinet. Still, that is not Mr. Cleveland with a cabinet. Still, that is not Mr. Cleveland will he cabinet. Still, that is not Mr. Cleveland will have been dead to the comparate party. The most of the properties of the propert

for the most important place in the Cabinet."

The State Department is looked upon, rightly or wrongly, as the leading office in the Cabinet. As long as this impression lasts it is proper that the occupant of the position should not only be a man of prominence and ability, with special qualifications for the post, but one whose party standing is everywhere recognized. This is a Democratic Administration, and the chief position in the President's official family should be a Democrat.

The newspaper report that Senator Gorman says he was not consulted in the matter of Cabinet appointments can hardly be true, for the reason that Mr. forman is a woll-informed man, and therefore knows that it was entirely unnecessary for him to make any such statement. No man at all familiar with the life and character of the senior Maryland Senutor could be induced to believe that he recommended Judge Gresham for the premiership of a Democratic Administration.

The report that Judge Walter Q. Gresham has

The report that Judge Walter Q. Gresham has been offered the position of Secretary of State by Cleveland has not been received very graciously by Democrats. There is probably no truth in the report. The Democracy of the country has no other expectation than that Mr. Cleveland, in the selection of his Cabinet, will surround himself with able, true, and tried Democrats. He will need them, and the party will need them.

Judge Gresham does not even pretend to be

Few American citizens doubt that the Nicaragua Canal should be built and none that the United States must control it when built, but this must be done by honest means and not such as those proposed. He! Mr. Sherman! Fie! Such methods as you attemnt to defend smack of the "whileat railroad or the "saide" mining company, and do not belit the Senate chamber. When asked if "a real thing was to be granted to the private stockholders or only the appearance of a thing, in order to eliminate them from further interest in the work." Mr. Sherman replied that "that was for them to determine."

Mr. Sherman's method is not now in itself. It has been practised, lo! these many years, in the mining country, where it is known by the euphemism of "freezing out." but I challenge contradiction when I say that it has been reserved for the Ohio Statesman and financier to gravely propose it as a means for the Government to employ to get hold of private property.

If will not do for Mr. Sherman to try and justify himself by saying that the \$12,000,000 of stock held by private stockholders is not worth this much because that amount was not paid for it. The reasoning is specious, and the Senator knows it. It is for the sellerto lix his price, not the haver, and the chalaing it by condemnation" is an application of the principle of "sminent domain" which is novel in the extreme, as the application of the principle of "sminent domain" which is novel to the principle of sminent domain which is novel in the stock of the Nicaragua Company as a partely abstract thing. If I am not incorrectly informed, the actual expense of obtaining the concession from Nicaragua was about half a million dollars. Si00,000 in gold con being paid to the Government of that country. Does Mr. Sherman propose to make no return for that and for the cost of surveys and of work already actually performed and paid for? It has, too, to be awallowed up without compensation? Such methods might do well at the court of an African potential it, or fail if they cannot build it Judge Gresham does not even pretend to be a Democrat. On the contrary, he is a Republican upon principle, and his appointment to such a high and responsible position as one of the chief advisers of the Chief Executive of the nation, would be a gross injustice to the party in power, and unfair to the hundreds of equally as able and worther men of the President-cleet's own party.

## Miss Walsh to Mme, Tierce.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire A certain Mme. Tierce, who travels by the French line of steamers, and who is an importer, made in a very general way charges against certain inspectresses. These charges appeared in your paper this morning. Now, as I am an inspec-tress and delegated to the French line, it tress and delegated to the French line, it would be natural to think that these charges reflected on me.

In no manner whatsoever would I take these to myself, for I have before me the consciousness of duty well performed, and my honor and character are beyond impeachment. Such charges when made should be specific or not made at all, for otherwise a manifest injustice is done the innocent. I write you, then, Mr. Editor, to repudiate in a public manner all connection with or knowledge of the facts of which the Madame speaks, and shall be only too happy in courting the most scrutinizing investigation of my acts and my work. Most respectfully.

Annie A. Walsh.

1.8331 LEMINGTON AVENUE, Feb. 15.

The Ablest and Best Informed.

From the Ave Maria.

Of all American-journals Tun Son is the ablest the set informed, the most enterprising, and the most re-

HE IS NOT A MYTHUS.

reat Hokus Pokus of Georgia Finely and Sympathetically Analyzed. From the New York Prillana.

to dispel any idea that he was not on earth.

"I don't see why the people of the country

am only an ordinary individual," remarked

Mr. Smith when he was approached by the re-

"Are you really Hoke Smith?" was asked.

"The people in the South as well as in the

North are making anxious inquiries about who

Hoke Smith is. Can you explain who you are?"
"I am simply Hoke Smith."

Do you think public office is a public trust

Senator Sherman and the Nicarogua Canal,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It seems

almost incredible that the proceedings of the

Senate yesterday can have been as reported.

and that a Senator of the United States, an ex-

Cabinet Minister, and a man of such repute as

John Sherman could have been found advo-

cating on the floor of the Senate the confisea-

tion of private property and the ignoring of the

rights of individuals, not openly, but by means

of a trick of the most contemptible character.

Few American citizens doubt that the Nica-

ragua Canal should be built and none that the

New York and Chicago Limited of the New York Con-

Cleveland.

porter of the Tribune.

"Yes, I am Hoke Smith."

"Are you an editor?"

Ever in Congress?"

Ever in the Senate?"

were of the red variety, three in four of these to been taken York newsdays are yellow ! Hoke Smith is not a myth. He is to be the text Secretary of the Interior under President

Several soldiers were executed during the war, for lesertion, treachery, murder, and so on, but Lieut. A. V. Wadhams of the navy says that not a single satisf Hoke was in New York vesterday, and found in the main corridor of the Mills building not

on the Union side was sentenced to death.

—Down on one of the riverside streets the other day

a. "liere-'yare now" fakir was croaking the vigues of
a balsam that would care any cough or cold in an hour. long after he had had a private talk with Grover Cleveland and had accepted a Cabinet place; and he said that he was not only willing. thing was that he was so hoarse himself that he could hardly baw! —A French Canadian employed to turn a crank in a but anxious to clear up any alleged mystery with which he appeared to be surrounded, and

SUNDEAMS.

certain industrial establishment asked to b morning. "I hope you're not going to have theuma tism again," said his employer. "I do not know," he answered, "hot mine body, it ess all stomach scho," He was let off.

—Mr. Hugh McLaughlie. the political boss of Brook-

lyn, has two amusements-the spectacle of a prize fighting tilt and variety shows. He is frequently seen at the matine performances of one of the local variety theatres, leaning against a wall, with rather a rusty beaver hat tilted forward to keep the light out of his eyes. He is generally alone.

-There was much bilarity in a New York bearding house on a recent evening. It was occasioned by the family cat, that stalked into the dining room with its

"No: I am a lawyer, but I have a proprietary interest in the Atlanta Journal. I control the polley of the paper."

"Mr. Cleveland has said that members of the United States Senate ought to be statesmen. Do you think he was right?" legs gilded and four rings shaved around its tall. A young physician was the suspected operator. The cat had been in the habit of sleeping on his bed, and no wanted to make himself unpopular with that cat.

—The keeper of a boarding house on West Twenty-eighth street has an absolute manua for going to funerals. One of net boarders said to her one evening: "I suppose I can rely on your coming to my funeral I most certainly do." Do you think that Cabinet members should "I do."
"Are you a statesman?"
"No: I am a lawyer."
"Did you ever have any experience in hand-ling great public questions?"
"No: I did not."
"Ever in the State Legislature in Georgia?" "Indeed," she answered in a sympathetic tone. "I shall be happy to go to your funeral, Mr. 8—." And she really did not see why the other boarders laughed,
—While the ratiroad companies are sometimes blamed

for not living up to their contracts with Government in the matter of carrying the mails, it happens now and then that trains are delayed through the slowness or incompetency of servants of the Post times Departnent. Two firms of attorneys have been organized in Washington, D. C., for the express object of prosecuting the claims of railroads against the Government for

"No."
"Ever held any public office?"
"Yes: I am now President of the Board of Education of Atlanta, but I shall resign to accept the place in the Cabinet which Mr. Cleveland offered to me this afternoon."
"Ace your married?" "Are you married?"
"Yes."
"Any children?"
"Yes; saveral. One is a boy of eight. He is a great nithete."
"Is his name Hoke?" -The pretty custom of drinking to the health of loved ones is still kept up in the wardrooms of the vessels of our navy. At Wo'clock in the evening the captain or commander will cause glasses to be filled. and, rising, will deliver this sentiment: "Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to sweethearts and wives. May the sweetheart soon become the wife. May the wife siways remain the sweetheart." The assembled officers drink "De you think public office is a public trust or a private snap?"

"I agree with Mr. Cleveland on that point."
Hoke Smith, the Hoke Smith who called on Mr. Cleveland pesterday and accepted a Cabinet place, is a striking-looking man. He is about 38 years old, is fully six feet tall, and weighs more than 200 pounds. His face is round, clean shaven, and he does not look unlike Col. Robert G. Ingersoil. He is not so fleshy as Col. Ingersoil, however. He generally has a good-natured expression on his face, and his disposition is genial. His hair is this toast in silence.

-An official who was out in the Northwest long be fore there were any railroads in that part of the country, says that the glaciers of the Selkirk range were pure white and blue then. Now they have a grayish, and, in some lights, a reddish appearance, and on examining the surface of the ice it is found to be charged with little lumps of what seems to be clay. The official says that this is askes from the forest fires that civilization has carried into that region.

—One hears much of anuff dipping among Southern women, but the practice is falling into desirable des-uctude. The usual mode is to chew the end of a stick the teeth. But while "dipping" is disappearing, smok ing is a general practice among women of all ages and colors, and it rather shocks the Northern traveller in the "moonshine" country to see a rosy mountain Venus going about her housework with a corn-cob pipe stuck between her teeth.

-Carairy soldiers often aleep in the saddle after a fatiguing march, but it would seem almost impossible to march on foot and sleep at the same time. There are authentic instances of this kind, however, and a member of the Grand Army says: "When I was a private of infantry I marched miles as sound asleep as if I was in my bed, and did not fall out of the ranks." Artillerymen have been known to sleep from exhaus ion under their own guns which were constantly firing in battle. Benjamin Franklin slept for an hour floating phers says so.

-A commander in the United States navy says that the heaviest drain on the resources of the officers comes from social obligations, especially in foreign ports. They are invited to dine with a king, a prince, every time this is done each officer must go down into

son is that the houses on the land sides furnish stand-ards of measurement, from which it is easy to estiance of the waves and ice or drifting matter, whether

homes in l'ittaburgh on the place. This is where the story as now fravelling ends, but it may be added that he has built a high fron fence around the broad lawns to keep off other barefooted boys, and doesn't seem to be afraid that one of the urchine thus kept off will

-An American naval officer says that once when a great function took place in the harbor of Cherbourg several vessels of our Atlantic squadron were present and were drawn up in line to salute the Empresa's yacht as it passed. The French sallors manned the yards of their ships and shouted: "Vivel'Imperatrice." Know-ing that he could not school his men to repeat those words in the brief time left to him, the American Admiral ordered his crews to cry: "Heef, lemons, and cheese." The imperial yacht came aweeping on, and as it reached the fleet a mighty roar went up of "Beef, lemons, and cheese," that entirely drowned the voices of the Frenchmen. And the Empress said she bad never been so complimented.

—A passenger train on the B. and O. ran into Wood-

stock, W. Va , a day or two ago with a milch cow standing on the engine's pilot, chewing her cud as placidir and calmiy as if that mode of travel was an ordinary aftair of daily occurrence. The engineer saw a cow standing on the track a short distance ahead of the train when about a mile out of the town, and as it was impossible to stop the train he opened the throttle wide and went at the snimal with a rush, expecting to knock it entirely off the track. Instead of being thrown from the track the pilot lifted the now off her feet, and the momentum of the train carried her up or the engine's pilot, where she was lodged safely and without injury when the train came to a stop. When the cow was lifted off she walked away quietly and un concerned.

— There is nothing that shows the social tendency of a woman so much as her fondness for crowds," said a Broadway philosopher. "I think that most men dislike a mob but, if you will notice the women are drawn into a throng just as straws are pulled together by a whiripool. When they get into a car they will flock about the doors, like a company of hens in wet weather, rather than walk ten atens to find a seat. In an open car they will squeeze into a seat that is full already, though the one just behind it may be nearly empty. At church or a lecture they want to be where the crowd is thickest. But they are bappiest in a dry goods shop on a bargain day, when they have spent ten-cents in car fares to take advantage of a two-cent mark down, for then they are squeezed and hustled to their bearts' content. Queer creatures! But we all

love them."

—It often happens that when the master of a ship serves out an exemplary punishment at the beginning of a voyage he has little occasion to repeat it, for the or a country that he intends to be "boas" On a recent cruise of one of the ships of the white fleet a sailor was to be pinished for disobedience, and the crew larked about the deck to learn what would be done with him. The tispinin owered the offender's grade, thus reducing his shore leave, then ordered him to be put in the calouse. As he was being led away the Captain added, "In solitary confinement for five days;" a moment later, "on bread and water," and, finally, as the cul-prit reached the hatchway, "Cut off his toliace." The men were awed by the severity of "the old man," and there was not another arrest on the veyacr, even though the Captain relented and freed the man after

the first day of his confinement.

Thomas Allen, a veteran, 103 years of age, lives in Tyler county, a few milles above Parkersburg, W. Va. Mr. Allen is a hale and hearty man, whom a casual observer would take to be not over 70. Every day in the year, rain or shina, cold or warm, he waits from his home to the Post Office, a distance of three miles, and return. He testhe recipient of many newspapers, dailies and weeklies, sent him by admiring friends. Mr. Allen served under the Duke of Wellington, in the war with Napoleon; under Ges. Scott, in the war with Nexico, and entered and served in the war of the re-bellion on the l'nion side. At the time of his last enlistment he was 72 years old, but his physical appearance so belied his years that he had no difficulty in passing muster as on this lesser end of 45. The old man has an-doubted written evidence not only of his great age, but of his history as a soldier. He says that the last tim he beard from his father was some time during the last war, when he was still living, at the great age of 101 years. His mother died at the age of 80 years. The old man looks as if he would be able to motic, another

desade or two before " going over the range,"